

GRANT'S ANNIVERSARY

Appropriately Celebrated by Indianapolis Last Night.

Speeches by a Number of Distinguished Citizens—Text of the Memorial Adopted.

About 300 persons, among them being several ladies, were present in the Federal Court-room last evening to take part in the exercises of the evening commemorating the birth anniversary of General Grant. On motion of Hon. Charles L. Holstein, Governor Gray was called to preside over the meeting. Governor Gray came forward and thanked the assemblage for the courtesy extended to him. He said that there is not a heart in the Nation but throbs with a fervent hope for the final restoration to health of General Grant, and all hearts pray for a long life for him, and that when he goes down to his grave he shall go with the gratitude of the entire country for his great services. Concluding, Governor Gray declared the meeting ready for action. On motion, Judge L. C. Walker was chosen Secretary of the meeting, and Hon. John C. New, Judge Niblack, Hon. Charles L. Holstein, Hon. C. F. Foster and Hon. William H. English were, on motion of Mr. New, named a committee to prepare appropriate resolutions and sentiments for the meeting.

Hon. W. P. Fishback then suggested that as the committee would not be ready to report for some time, the gentlemen appointed to speak might begin. Senator Harrison was then called for and spoke. He said it was the custom to wait for the death of any great person before celebrating the date of their birth. He also said that General Grant had been the years of the greatest and significant events. He is now in great pain. We can not go to his bedside to minister to him, but we gathered here, can express sympathy, and in this way we can minister comfort to him. Is there here a heart which would respond to this? I am sure there is not. What would not the American people give if it would bring health and long years of renewed life to the great chief? And so it is that we may have some satisfaction in the belief that we are ministering to him. His name is associated with our flag, and every man can look on it without thinking of Grant. He stands as the second savior of his country, and he would not ask that I give to him all the glory of such a work. From Belmont to Appomattox his course was marked with the penmanship of a great determination to crush the armies which were assembled to wreck the Nation. Many are there who have spoken of Grant as a butcher, but this was not true. He labored to crush out rebellion completely so that there would be no question about it. Grant and Lincoln were not alone in their theories and sentiments of clemency toward the enemies of the Government when once they had laid down their arms. It was the sentiment of the entire country. Senator Harrison spoke of Grant's Cabinet as pure and said that fraud might approach him as it might any other man, but that it always had to come to him under cover. He then spoke of the placing of Grant's name on the retired list, and of the scene in the Senate of the United States during the session when that body took such action.

The committee then reported, and Hon. C. L. Holstein read the memorial, which is as follows:

THE LETTER TO GENERAL GRANT.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 27, 1885.

To General Ulysses S. Grant:

The citizens of Indianapolis, regardless of party, have met, this 27th day of April, 1885, the thirty-third anniversary of your birth, to express their love and admiration for you as a soldier, as a statesman and as the fellow citizen and the sympathizer with you and your family in the serious illness that afflicts you, and which you are enduring with characteristic patience and fortitude.

Your name and fame are dear and dear to us. They belong to the whole country, and 30,000,000 of people share in the pride of their possession. Your career is now history, and the history of our country is brighter and more glorious because yours is a part of it.

Our memories are busy to-day. With grateful hearts we recall the mighty deeds which shall be for you a monument more lasting than brass and more sublime than the real elevation of a pyramid, which neither weathering shower, nor wild winds, nor an insupportable succession of years and the flight of time can ever efface.

We remember that at the first alarm you answered your country's call, and in its defense drew a sword that never touched its scabbard until grim-visaged war had smothered his writhing front, and peace like a blessing rested upon the land.

We remember that under your inspired leadership our armies never met defeat, and that the number of your battles is the number of your victories, and that from Belmont to Appomattox, with Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, The Wilderness and Petersburg between our flags, the country of our country was always full-high advanced, and never found for us that did not fall before it. The splendid tribute you paid your glorious army in your farewell address most aptly characterizes your own career: "Your marches, sieges, and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of results, fill the history of the world's best military achievements, and will be the patriotic precedent in the defense of liberty and right in all time to come."

We remember with pride the Indians had more than 300,000 who shared in these achievements and the glory thereof.

Your deeds are consecrated by the great cause in which they were wrought, and they are honored by the grand results attained in a new birth of freedom for the Nation and its establishment upon foundations whose strength insure that "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

You conquered to save, and the victor and the vanquished share equally in the rich fruits of the victory.

"The peace of Heaven is theirs that lift their swords in such a great and charitable war."

We remember that as President you inaugurated the policy of the settlement of international difficulties by arbitration of friendly powers, wherein it is seen of all men that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and blessed are the peacemakers on earth.

We remember that, having been the honored guest of kings and queens and princes, you returned to us as our fellow citizen, the same plain, modest American, with renewed faith in the sovereignty of the people, and holding "the good opinion of your countrymen dearer than the praise of all the world beside."

Remembering these things, we join this day with our fellow citizens all over the land in the expression of our love and admiration for you, and our sympathy with you in your sickness, you, whom we hold to-day as Washington was held before you, "the first in war, the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of your countrymen."

Senator McDonald suggested that the words "without respect to party" be omitted, and the words "citizens of Indianapolis" be inserted. This was consented to, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

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He spoke of Grant's acts at the conclusion of the war as stamping him one of the most humane men of the world. In support of this he read Grant's letter to General Lee, proposing to him that the latter surrender to prevent the further effusion of blood. The letter by Lee in reply, and Grant's response, were then read, which were followed by Lee's reply, and the terms of surrender submitted by Grant. Senator McDonald said that when the history of the country came to be written, and the great state papers came to be gathered up, the foregoing correspondence would be placed at the beginning of the list in point of ability and evidence of great statesmanship.

Grant is now suffering from disease that may prove fatal, but he is able to say that he suffers no pain which his country can relieve. The placing of his name on the retired list is not only an act of gratitude but of honor. He obeyed the call of his country to become its Chief Magistrate, and when he laid down the insignia of his office it was but right that he be given his military position again. He has built for himself and his country a monument which shall endure for all time.

Ex-Governor Porter was the next called for. He came to the front, and said it looked like all had been said that could or should be said. He declined to review the military record of General Grant, saying it had been ably and fully reviewed by Senators Harrison and McDonald. He thought when we come to estimate General Grant he will stand second to no man, but will stand alongside of Washington. We have never had a man with faults so small. Among his virtues may be ranked all that is chivalrous and virtuous among men. He had it in his power at one time to cripple, if not to blast, Sherman, but he did not stoop to this. His history tells the story of his record, it will contain as one of its most interesting chapters the history of his friendships. Governor Porter then reviewed some of the leading features of Grant's military life, which gave an insight into his character. He said that he did not believe it improper to refer to his civilian career. When the civil history of the country comes to be written he will shine out as resplendent as he did during his military and official career. His position on the National financial problems was right, as was his policy in the war. He was who secured to us the \$15,000,000 wrong from reluctant Great Britain for her arm of the Confederate States. We point to General Grant as the illustrious man whose home is as happy as that of any man in the history of the world.

Judge Niblack was then called for. He said there was an understanding that he should not be called on for an address, and that he only desired to speak long enough to acknowledge the courtesy which was shown him in calling for him. He referred to his personal relationship with General Grant. He spoke of Grant as liberal, generous and magnanimous, and the intercourse of that period had ripened into personal friendship. His military fame needs no apology or no defense. His present condition is one of pain, and every morning I first turned to the papers to see how he is, and I shall always cherish for him the warmest feelings of friendship.

Hon. W. P. Fishback was next called for, but declined to speak as the hour was getting late and the audience was now ready to go home.

Colonel Maynard was then called for and read the following poem, after which the meeting adjourned:

GRANT.
The centuries come. Time's pendulum
Rings in the years,
Nor beats a solemn roll, like muffled drum,
When they lie dead upon their biers.
The centuries are nothing. Time
Makes no record marking need trace,
Except such deeds sublime
As men perform to elevate their race.

Life, a mystery, fathomless, a breath,
Defying thought and man's control—
The living know that life foreshadows death
To the body. The soul
Lives on. An essence in man enshrined
May do work like unto a god;
May outlive us, and in the end
That feast which waits for all with beauty shod.

Life and centuries, centuries and life.
What? Conquests, idols, creeds?
What? Oppression, false ambition, strife?
And greatness, born of ignoble deeds?
Pyramids, obelisks, statues, to perpetuate renown
For Kings, who wait their thrones of bones
And placed upon their heads with bloody hand a crown.

While with iron heels they tramped upon
The sacred mountains, whose summits rise
Above the mist and clouds,
Above this shadowy sphere, where skies
Are broken not of shrouds—
Are free. In creation's plan
All is great and grand.

But above and over all is man—
The good, the great, like Sinai mountains stand.
He who gives to the winds his fears,
And, at his country's call,
Stands forth in the strength and glory of his years,
Ready to give up all
To right and duty and liberty divine.

Shall live, and the busy hands of time
Shall weave from hallowed memories garlands
For his head.

And is it ours, some tribute to bestow
Upon the dead, whose deeds
Are told in all lands, in words that burn and glow,
By all nations, tongues and creeds?
This anniversary day a nation cheers,
And under illustrious deeds descant
And long may it be before the Nation's tears
Bedeck the grave of Grant.

The Aldermanic Board.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen last night, the action of the Council in ordering the purchase of a horse and buggy for the use of the Health Department was concurred in. An ordinance was passed providing for the grading and paving of Green street from McCarty to Buchanan street; for grading and graveling the first alley north of Washington from State to the first alley east of Arsenal avenue; for grading with brick the sidewalks of Dougherty street from East to Virginia avenue; for grading and graveling Wright street and sidewalks from Coburn to Landes street; for grading, bordering and curbing the gutters of Park avenue from Lincoln avenue to Fifth street.

President Rolison introduced a motion to the effect that the sense of the Board be that they favor the ordinance to increase the revenues of the city by raising the saloon tax from \$22 to \$100. Motion carried by the following vote: Ayes—Messrs. Cox, Eady, Pritchard, Tallentire and Rolison; nays—Bernhamer, King and McElhugh.

A Quiet Wedding.

A quiet wedding took place at 8 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride's mother, the contracting parties being Miss Lulla Minter and Mr. George W. Irich.

Following the ceremony an elegant supper was served. The many friends of the happy couple will unite with the Sentinel in extending congratulations and well wishes for their future prosperity. Mr. and Mrs. Irich will at once assume the duties of "housekeeping" at their own home on North West street.

THE KNIGHTSTOWN HOME.

Mrs. Pittman Relates Some Experiences of Her Late Visit.

The Home a Banqueting Hall for the Employees—Some Astonishing Differences in Bills of Fare.

A Sentinel representative yesterday met Mrs. Allie Pittman, the lady member of the Board of Trustees of the Knightstown Home, in the Governor's office, and there renewed an acquaintance which was formed many years ago, when Mrs. Pittman, then the bride of Dr. Thomas Williamson, visited Danville, Ky., where her husband's relatives resided. The meeting revived in the mind of the reporter some recollections of the bridal visit, and how the vivacity, gentle manners and marked intelligence of the bride won the esteem and love of her newly-found relatives, who, prior to her visit, were not accustomed to look upon a "Hoosier" with particular favor, or, in fact, upon any one who hailed, in those days of prejudice, from what was called the "Free States."

Contrasted with the picture that the reporter recalled, Mrs. Pittman had undergone marked changes in the quarter of a century since their first meeting. Her face still presented traces of the girl-wife's beauty, but the intelligence of expression, which can not escape notice, was deepened and intensified, showing that thought and study had not been idle. Her hair, which had been changed the light-hearted girlhood of twenty-five years ago into the thoughtful, painstaking womanhood of to-day, a womanhood sanctified by a noble ambition to render easy the yoke and lighten the burden of suffering humanity.

After referring to the events that have transpired since the formation of this acquaintance, and especially the death of Dr. Williamson, her first husband, who was a surgeon in the army and who died at his post of duty, the conversation naturally turned upon the official position that Mrs. Pittman now holds, and it was plain to see that she is greatly interested in her work. She referred to the condition of the children of the Home, and manifested a measure of interest in their welfare that is certainly very creditable to her womanly nature, and proves conclusively that in her the children have a friend who will guard their interest with a jealous care. From generalities she turned to particular events and related several incidents as illustrative of the treatment which the little orphans received. Some of them are by no means pleasant pictures to look at, but the reporter prevailed upon Mrs. Pittman to allow him to publish, in her own words, one or two incidents which she related. After some hesitation she consented to be interviewed, and the following story is reproduced substantially as given to the reporter:

Some two weeks ago Mrs. Pittman went over to the Home and from that visit she was returning to her home in Bloomington when the reporter met her yesterday. One occasion during her visit she was in the room where the children were taking their supper, being directed there by one of the employees, who told her that she "would find in the room something that she ought to see." When she entered the room there were forty-six little children ranged around the room, each having a napkin on its lap. When Mrs. Pittman entered she noticed that the lady in charge appeared confused, and, as the sequel shows, there was just cause for confusion. Presently a servant entered leaving a dishpan that looked as if it might have been one of the pair preserved in the ark, and from this she took slices of bread and placed one upon the lap of each child. After the children had eaten the bread, the lady said: "Now let those who want any more hold up their hands." Several little hands went up in a half hesitating kind of way, and the servant in charge of the dishpan counted the hands and brought the owner each another piece of bread. "Don't put any butter on my bread," said one little youngster as the servant passed. The request attracted Mrs. Pittman's attention, and she made an examination of the butter and found it unfit for use. This was the children's supper on that Saturday night, and it may be regarded as certain that their digestive organs were not overworked before morning. But how fast the Superintendent at his table? That night his table contained the following palatable bill of fare: Beefsteak, Saratoga potatoes, biscuit, stewed prunes, maple syrup, peaches and rich cream, coconut cake, and tea and coffee. If the contrast between the children's supper fails to strike any one as not remarkable the explanation will doubtless lie in the fact that he was never a child and never went to bed hungry.

A little scene occurred between Mrs. Pittman and Superintendent White on Sunday night, which shows the genuine "zeal" of the female member of the Knightstown Board. For several days during her visit her attention was directed to a little girl called "Josie," who has been sick for some time and who is evidently rapidly sinking with consumption. Having seen the child recently, on two occasions Mrs. Pittman took the little orphan to the Superintendent's table, and she says that she noticed, or thought she noticed, that the little visitor was not very cordially received. Sunday night she took little Josie to the table again, and in a half apologetic way said: "Josie seems to be very sick, and I asked her to come to supper with me, thinking she might find something that she would relish." Dr. White made some remark about the child being as well as any of the others, and Mrs. White said: "She is not sick, and could have taken supper with the other children. Hereafter she must take her meals with them." This was too much for Mrs. Pittman, and, taking Josie by the hand, she led her out of the dining room. After a few minutes she called to her room and offered her an apology. She declared that she would not receive one, and while she was talking Mrs. White and the Matron entered. Mrs. Pittman received them coldly, and in answer to their complimentary apologies said: "You are mistaken in the purpose for which this house is built. It is intended as a home for the children, and we are the servants, hired to make a home, and not to make it a banqueting hall for the employees." If Gabriel's trumpet had sounded in the ears of the children in that dining room they could not have appeared more astonished. The doctrine was entirely new; they had never heard anything like it before. That night the children had for supper cheese and crackers and ginger-cake, and this is the diet the sick child would have had if it had eaten with them. On the Superintendent's table was the same kind of fare that is described above. Speaking of the incident, Mrs. Pittman said: "I have had some bitter cries, but I never cried as I did over the thoughts of poor little Josie."

On one occasion Mrs. Pittman found four children running in the streets, and all in the same room with the other children, waiting for an order to have them taken to the nursery. She very promptly ordered them there herself, saying that the physician would find them earlier there than in the room.

Probably Fatal Accident.

About 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening the five-year-old son of George W. Bolus, 178 Fletcher avenue, was playing on the sidewalk in front of the residence, when a lady, by the name of Foley, came by on horseback. Thinking to frighten the little boy, Foley rode over upon the sidewalk and the horse knocked the child down and injured him, it is feared, fatally. Dr. W. W. Wishard was called in and expressed the opinion that the child had received internal injuries, and that his recovery is doubtful. The Foley lad is about fourteen years of age.

The Boston Herald says:

General Hazen expresses himself as "entirely satisfied" with the official report and adds: "I am sure that the President, who has been told that he was 'satisfied' with the report given to him by his mother, 'dearly yes,' he replied, 'I'd been satisfied with less.'"

A Baking Powder Trick.

All kinds of schemes and tricks are resorted to by unprincipled persons to obtain unfair advantages over their neighbors. The latest and most dishonest of these that has come to our notice is one by which certain manufacturers of baking powder have sought to prejudice consumers against the use of other brands that have an established reputation for purity and excellence.

If the intelligent consumer will stop a moment to think, she will readily perceive that this "trick," if successful, proves nothing but the superiority of the baking powder tested. The aim of all baking powder makers is to produce an article that shall most readily, under use, give off its leavening gas. The powder that does this with a moderate heat, at the same time evolving the largest quantity, is scientifically the best.

There is probably not an article prepared for food that can not be manipulated to prove that something is wrong about it and that person goes into a kitchen or before a housekeeper and is not to be presumed to understand chemical relations and perform an experiment of even the simplest character. It is not difficult to impress one that something awful is the matter. As to baking powder, we could suggest a dozen tests that could be as ridiculous in giving a fair idea of their relative merits to an untrained mind as the one here mentioned.

The true domestic value of a baking powder consists in its purity, wholesomeness and leavening power. It is only the chemist, with his chemical appliances, who can determine these qualities scientifically and exactly. Aside from this the best test for a baking powder is to try it in making bread and see which makes the most and the best.

To this practical test all the established brands have submitted, and housekeepers have very generally made up their minds which they prefer, and the trickster will find ultimately that a brand that has been a household favorite for years will not be displaced by reason of any tricks which they may show.

Beautiful Cards.

A set of magnificent Floral Cards, 4x6 inches, sent free to all persons who have used Brown's Iron Bitters. State disease and effect. Write your address plainly. Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

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C. E. KREGELO & WHITEHEAD, Funeral Directors and Embalmers, No. 77 North Delaware street. Telephone connection to office and residences. Carriages for Weddings and Parties.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms at 75 West Market street.

WHOA! JANUARY!

Harness and Buggies.

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No. 68 East Wash. St. and 71 East Court St.

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Notice to Gas Consumers and Others.

Stoves and Gas Engines FOR SALE AT COST.

August Ehrbrich, Sole Agent for AURORA LAGER BEER.

Bottom Prices Always.

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PAPER.

THEY STAND AT THE HEAD!

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For Gentlemen's wear, for the money, are made by STACY, ADAMS & CO.

COMFORT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.

Ask your dealer for the STACY, ADAMS & CO. \$9.00.

These goods are made of the best French and Domestic goods, of fine and machine sewed, in CONGRESS, BUTTON and LACE, and EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. Satisfaction is guaranteed every one who wears the Stacy, Adams & Co. Shoe. Sold every where by first-class dealers.

For Gentlemen's Fine Kangaroo Seamless French Toe. Best made.

EAGLE SHOE STORE,

JOHN NORRIS.

DRIVEN WELLS.

For Gentlemen's Fine Kangaroo Seamless French Toe. Best made.

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AWNINGS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework.

WANTED—Girl to do general house work.

WANTED—A good girl for family of three.

WANTED—By a reliable young lady position as clerk, copyist or cashier; good references.

WANTED—Situation to work in a wholesale house or drive a delivery wagon; references given.

WANTED—Situation as foreman on brickyard, or make and burn by the thousand; can furnish tools. Address B. Santolillo, 253 York.

WANTED—Persons to do waiting at their homes; good pay, good references given.

WANTED—Situation by widow lady as clerk, cashier or to do writing; is experienced; good references given. Address WIDOW, 45 East street.

WANTED—Situation by a young man of some experience in drugs; can furnish the best of references. Address H. D. Weaver, Box 52, Newberry, S. C.

WANTED—Situation in office or grocery; experienced in grocery trade; by a steady, honest boy, willing to work; best of references. Address BOY, 70 English avenue.

WANTED—Situation by a boy who can feed a cylinder press, also can set type; I am willing to work; can do it in city and country. S. W. GEORGE, Letter Carrier St. City.

WANTED—A good country home; am prepared to cut, fit and make children's clothes, and when not busy sewing would assist with household duties of children. Address S. E. EVANS, Marietta, Ga.

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper by a lady thirty years old and well educated; thoroughly experienced, and fully competent in every department of household duties; responsible persons only need reply; very best of references given; will go any distance. Address MRS. B. BERRY, 324 Race street, Cincinnati.

WANTED—We desire to establish a general agency in Indianapolis or vicinity, to control the sale of a "trade article" of daily consumption. Any energetic man with small capital may secure a permanent, paying business. For particulars address GREENWICH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 47 Vesey street, New York.

WANTED—Men—Any man or woman making less than \$10 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. We offer energetic persons the best chance on earth to make money. \$1 samples free to those meeting business. An agent writes: "Your plan has been money-getting of any I ever tried." Address with stamp for papers N. W. MERRILL & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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MONEY—At the lowest rate of interest, J. W. WILLIAMS & Co., 3 and 4 Vinson Block.

TO LOAN—Money with privilege of prepayment; terms reasonable. THOS. O. BAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis.

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AMUSEMENTS.

DICKSON'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

"A Hit, A Hit, A Palpable Hit!"